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beat back, which they had no doubt of accomplishing. *Alas! it is worse than that.* Willing and Morris of Philadelphia who have been the Chief agents for establishing correspondencies and in the Dutch and French Islands have called to Philadelphia Sam Inglis and ——— Marshall from Virginia, who have been considerable buyers of Tobacco for the Congress under Willing and Morris: these with several others are to remain in the City, the first at Philadelphian, the last a Scotchman. The pay given those People is high beyond Conception. I here find they have a number of Americans, English, Scotch and Irish, as well as two or three Foreigners: my friend says they dont mind destroying the two Cities, but would be glad to burn them.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

DOROTHEA SCOTT, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben.—Under this title Mr. G. D. Scull, of Oxford, England, has published an interesting brochure containing a number of original documents relating to the subject of the sketch, gathered from the Pepys Manuscripts. Dorothea Scott, an early Quaker preacher, and her husband, Major Gotherson, fell into the hands of one John Scott, a designing rascal, who palmed himself off as a member of the same family as Mrs. Gotherson, and sold the Major a tract of land on Long Island to which he had no title. This all happened in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and besides being an episode in which the name of Pepys became entangled, it possesses interest, especially to the American reader, as illustrating the condition of affairs here. In the papers it contains we find the name of "Colonell Morris, ye great Quaker at ye Barbadoes, now living at New York." A genealogical chart accompanies the pamphlet.

JETHRO WOOD, INVENTOR OF THE MODERN PLOW. By Frank Gilbert. Rhodes and McClure. Chicago, 1882. 12mo. 72 pp. There is no reason to doubt the claim made in this book as to whom the credit of inventing the modern plow is due. That a machine of such great utility should not have proved a source of profit to the man who conceived it is, to say the least, lamentable. The cast-iron plow cost its inventor not only years of work and thought, but a fortune was wrecked in perfecting and protecting it against infringements. Just as tedious litigations were ended, and Wood seemed about to reap the benefit of his genius, death ended his career. The patent expired soon afterwards, and his descendants were left but the fragment of a once large estate. The story is pathetically told, with the ardent intention of gaining for Jethro Wood all that can now be accorded to him: the fame of one who has contributed largely to the welfare of mankind.

HISTORICAL 'SKETCHES, Chiefly Relating to the Early Settlement of Friends at Falls, in Bucks County, Pa. By G. W. B. Phila., 1882. 16mo. 152 pp. This volume will possess an interest to many outside of the Society of Friends. It is a contribution to our local historical literature that will be welcome to the descendants of many Bucks County settlers. It is from the press of John P. Murphy, 227 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

MEMOIR OF JOHN M. CLAYTON. By Joseph P. Comegys. 8vo. 307 pp. This volume, which forms the fourth of a series entitled, "Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware," is composed of the substance of two addresses read before that society, with additions subsequently made by the author. It is an appreciative and truthful sketch of the life of John M. Clayton. Thrice United States Senator from Delaware, Secretary of State under General Taylor, and negotiator of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Clayton's career is too well known to require even a brief recapitulation here. Chief Justice Comegys has not only treated his subject skilfully, but has made a valuable addition to the political history of the last generation.

REPORTS OF THE UNITED GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA. Pilger Book Store, Reading, Pa. Vol. I. 8vo. The first volume of the translation of the Halle Reports, issued under the editorship of Doctors Mann, Schmucker, Germann, and Schaeffer, has been received, and fully justifies all the high expectations that have been formed concerning it. In our announcement of this work in the PENNA. MAG., vol. IV., p. 388, we gave a full account of what it was proposed to be, and the design has been fully carried out. When complete, it will contain, besides the reports printed in the *Hallische Nachrichten*, 1787, the communications from the superiors in Halle to the missionaries in this country.

WILLIAM PENN'S LETTERS RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—No collection of Penn's writings contains all of his letters regarding the settlement of Pennsylvania. More will be found in Janney's Life of Penn than in any other single volume, but they are not all there. The following list of those written between the time he received his grant and his return to England in 1684 is probably far from complete, and we will be obliged to any of our readers who will add to it.

- 1681, March 5. To Robert Turner. Mem. H. S. P., Vol. I. p. 201 (2d ed.) p. 208.
- 1681. Some account of Pennsylvania. Published in London, in 1681. Hazard's Annals of Pa., p. 507.
- 1681, April 8. London. To the Inhabitants of Penna. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. III. Part II. p. 205.
- 1681, April 10. Westminster. To Lord Baltimore. State Paper Office, Maryland. B. T. Vol. 5, Fol. 60.¹
- 1681, April 10. Westminster. Commission and Instructions to Markham as Deputy Governor, Hazard's Annals of Pa., p. 503.
- 1681, April 12. To Robert Turner, Ant. Sharp, and R. Roberts. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. I. p. 202 (2d ed.) p. 210.
- 1681, July 11. Certain conditions or concessions. Votes of Assembly, Vol. I. p. xxiv. Colonial Records (2d ed.) Vol. I. p. 26.
- 1681, August 25. To Robert Turner. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. I. p. 204 (2d ed.) p. 212.
- 1681, August 25. To James Harrison. Janney's Penn., p. 175.
- 1681, Sept. 16. London. To James Frisby and others in Penna. Penna. Archives, Vol. I. p. 38.
- 1681, Sept. 30. To his Commissioners. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. II. Part I. p. 213.
- 1681, Oct. 13. To Henry Sidney. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. III. Part I. p. 285. (It is there given as to Algernon Sidney; see further Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. IV. Part I.
- 1681, October 18. London. To the Indians of Penna. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. VI. p. 251.

- 1681, October 18. London. To Wm. Markham. Westcott's Phila., Chap. XXII.¹
1681. To Interesting extract from two letters written in 1681 will be found in Proud, Vol. I. 169.
- 1682, Jan. 19. To James Harrison. An extract from this is printed in Hazard's Annals of Pa., p. 538.
- 1682, April 18. Commission to Captain Thomas Holme as Surveyor-General of Pa. Hazard's Annals of Pa., p. 555.
- 1682, April 20. The Frame of Government. Hazard's Annals of Pa., 561.
- 1682, April 21. To the Indians. Mem. H. S. P., Vol. VI. p. 252.
- 1682, June 21. To "the Emperor of Canada." Janney, p. 196. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. VI. p. 253.
- 1682, August 4. To his wife and children. Janney's Penn., p. 197.
- 1682, August. On board the Welcome. To Stephen Crisp. Janney's Penn., p. 204.
- 1682, Oct. 29. Upland. To Ephraim Harman. This letter and those it inclosed of the same date are the first evidences we have of Penn's being within the present limits of the State of Pennsylvania. Copies of two of the letters inclosed have been preserved. One is printed in the Pa. Archives, Vol. I. p. 51. The other is recorded in Sussex County Record. They give notice of a "General Court for the Settlement of the Jurisdiction" at New Castle, on Nov. 2d. The letter to Harman is printed in Hazard's Annals of Pa., p. 599.
- 1682, Nov. 1 and Dec. 16. Chester and West River, Md. To Philip Ford. Extracts given in paper printed in Pa. Mag., Vol. VI. p. 180.
- 1682, Nov. 28. Upland. To William Markham. Westcott's Phila., Chap. XXII.¹
- 1682, Dec. 29. Chester. To ———. Very interesting extracts from a letter of this date will be found in Proud, Vol. I. p. 209.
- 1682, Feb. 5. Chester. To Lord Hyde. Mem. H. S. P., Vol. IV. Part I. p. 173.
- 1682, Feb. 5. Chester. To an Old Friend. Janney's Penn., p. 224.
- 1682, Feb. 5. Chester. To Wm. Markham. (In possession of F. J. Dreer, Esq.)¹
- 1682, Feb. 5. Chester. To Lord Culpepper. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. IV. Part I. p. 171.
- 1682-3. To ———. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. IV. p. 1, p. 177.
- 1683, June 11. Philada. To Commissioners to treat with N. Jersey. Archives, Vol. I. p. 58.
- 1683, June 11. Philada. Instructions to West Jersey Commissioners. Pa. Archives, Vol. I. p. 58.
- 1683, June 11. Philada. To the Governor and Council of West Jersey. Pa. Archives, Vol. I. p. 60.
- 1683, June 20. Philada. To Gov. and Council of West N. Jersey. Pa. Archives, Vol. I. p. 61.
- 1683, July 2. To Gov. Hinckley. Massa. Hist. Col., 2d Series, Vol. VII. p. 185.
- 1683, July 24. Philada. To Lord Keeper North. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. I. p. 411 (2d ed.) p. 439.
- 1683, July 24. Philada. To Henry Sidney. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. IV. Part I. p. 174.
- 1683, July 28. Philada. To Earl of Sunderland. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. II. Part I. p. 243.
- 1683, July 29. Philada. To John Tucker. Pa. Archives, Vol. I. p. 72.
- 1683, July 30. Philada. To Henry Savell. Pa. Archives, I. p. 68.
- 1683, July 31. Philada. To Thomas Taylor. Pa. Archives, I. p. 70.

- 1683, July 31. Philada. To Col. Philemon Lloyd. Pa. Archives, I. p. 74.
 1683, August 1. Philada. To Mr. Bridgeman, State Paper Office. America and West Indies, V. 388.¹
 1683, August 5. Phila. To Robert Boyle. Boyle's Works, ed. 1772, p. 658.¹
 1683, Aug. 13. Philada. To Charles II. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. II. p. 241.
 1683, Aug. 14. Philada. To the Lords of Plantation and Trade. Proud, Vol. I. p. 267.
 1683, Aug. 16. To the Free Society of Traders. Proud, Vol. I. p. 246.
 1683, Oct. 4. Philada. To Lord Baltimore. Proud, Vol. I. p. 276.
 1683, Feb. 2. To Earl of Rochester. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. I. p. 414 (2d ed.) p. 442.
 1683, Feb. 9. Philada. To Marquis of Hallifax. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. I. p. 418 (2d ed.) 446.
 1684, April 6. Pennsberry. Commission to William Welch, John Simcock, and James Harrison. (On Maryland affairs) Pa. Archives, Vol. I. p. 85.
 1684, June 8. Philada. To the Duke of York. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. IV. Part I. p. 178.
 1684, Aug. 8. Philada. To Earl of Sunderland. Mem. of H. S. P., Vol. IV. Part I. p. 183.
 1684, Aug. A valedictory from on board the Endeavour. To Thomas Lloyd, J. Claypoole, and others. Proud, Vol. I. p. 288.

FIRST GERMAN ALMANAC IN AMERICA.—Mr. Jacob Fatzinger, Jr., of Weaversville, Northampton Co., Pa., has sent us the title of a German Almanac issued before that published by Christopher Sauer in 1738, mentioned by Mr. Cassel in his interesting article on page 38 of this volume. Copies of Bradford's Almanac for the years 1731, 1732, and 1733 were once in the possession of Mr. Fatzinger.

Der Teutsche Pilgrim, metbringende linen sitten Calender Auf das yahr Nach der gnaden reichen geburt unsers Herrn und Heylandes Jusu Christi MDCCXXXI. (welches ein gemein yahr von 365 Sagen ist) Auf den Pennsylvanischen Meridianum gerichtet yedoch in denen beyliegenden Orten ya von Newfoundland an biss Carolina ohne merklichen Unterschied gar wohl zu gebrauchen *zum ersten mahl herans gegeben* zu Philadelphia, Gedruckt bei Andreas Bradford.

WHERE THE FIRST PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY IN AMERICA WAS SIGNED. [We extract from "The Friend," of September 16th, 1682, the following interesting note by William Kite, regarding the locality of the DUBLIN MEETING-HOUSE.—ED. OF MAG.]

The endorsement at the foot of that interesting paper, "Germantown Friends' Protest against Slavery," is dated "At our Monthly Meeting at Dublin, 30th, 2nd mo. 1688," and signed on behalf of the Monthly Meeting by Jo. Hart. The question was naturally raised, Where was Dublin Meeting-house? Some research in the matter, I think, has enabled me to answer the question.

In 1857, Ed. Y. Buchanan delivered an "Historical Sketch of the Parish of Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia." A few extracts from this address, which was printed in pamphlet form, will, I think, give us the information needed.

Before, however, turning to the pamphlet, I will take a few lines from

¹ Will be printed in the next number of the PA. MAG.

Comly's Miscellany relative to the settlement of Byberry Meeting, which throws light on the subject; it says, the Monthly Meeting in 4th mo. 1685, "Ordered that the meeting which of late hath been held at Giles Knight's, be removed to the house of John Hart." In the 6th mo. following it is stated—"Friends did freely accept of ten acres of land given by Walter Forrest for a burying-ground for the service of Friends, near Poetquesink creek, and it is left to the trust and care of Joseph Fisher, John Hart, Samuel Ellis, and Giles Knight, to get the ground surveyed and a deed of conveyance to be made from Walter Forrest to themselves for the only use and behoof of Friends forever."

When George Keith disturbed the harmony of the Society with his schism, John Hart went off with him, and after a few changes became a preacher among the Baptists. "Some disorders and disturbances are reported to have taken place in the meeting at Poetquesink, so that Friends were induced quietly to abandon the meeting-house and meetings, and afterwards held their religious assemblies at the house of Henry English."—*Comly*. Henry English emigrated to America in 1683.

To return to Buchanan's pamphlet.

"Evan Evans, Episcopal Minister of Christ Church in Philadelphia, in a letter dated 1707, says: 'Trinity Church, in Oxford Township, lies in the county of Philadelphia, nine miles from the city, where for the first four years after my arrival in Philadelphia I frequently preached and administered both sacraments, and had, when I last preached in it, about one hundred and forty people—most of the people brought over to the Church of England from Quakers, Anabaptists and other persuasions.'" Page 8.

"The church to which Mr. Evans refers, was a building, probably of logs, which, according to Keith, had been put up, or at least used, for a Quaker meeting-house, but had been given by its proprietors to the parish—the most of them having become converts to the church." Page 9.

"It probably stood near the present church-building, and may have been the one afterwards spoken of in the records of the parish as the 'School-house belonging to Oxford Church.' Previous to the donation of it to the church it may have been used, and probably was, by the Dutch Anabaptists and Swedish Lutherans of the neighborhood, as well as by the English Quakers from whom it came." Page 9.

"The passage in which Keith speaks of the source whence it was received by the church I have transcribed. It reads thus: 'The place at Franckfort in Pennsylvania,'—or Franckfort alias Oxford—as he had before written—'where the congregation assembles on the Lord's day, is called Trinity Chapel. It was formerly a Quaker meeting-house, built or fitted by Quakers, but some time ago had been given to the church by such who had the right to it.'" Pages 9, 10, quoted from Keith's Journal, P. E. Hist. Society's edition, page 51.

Though some doubt may be felt, there would be good grounds from the above to believe that the meeting-house where Dublin Monthly Meeting was held stood on the grounds now occupied by Oxford Trinity Meeting-house, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM KITE.

WASHINGTON-IRVINE CORRESPONDENCE.—By C. W. Butterfield, 8vo. 430 pp. David Atwood, Madison, Wis., 1882. This is the most important work in connection with the early history of Western Pennsylvania, that has been published for years. In an introductory chapter the author takes up the history of border warfare where it is left by Parkman, in his History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, and continues it down to the close of the Revolution. The basis of this work is the correspondence of Gen. William Irvine, who commanded at Fort Pitt from June, 1781, until the close of the war, and the letters which passed between Washington and him give the name to the

volume. This portion of the correspondence, however, although possessing a particular interest, as everything connected with Washington does, is but a fragment of the whole, covering but eighty-two pages, profusely annotated, out of the four hundred and thirty which are in the book, nor is it the most valuable in connection with our State history. The letters which passed between Irvine and the Board and the Secretary at War, the Superintendent of Finance, the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Lieutenants of Washington and Westmoreland Co., Pa., and other officials are replete with interest. The correspondence shows how fitting Irvine was for the position assigned him. How his perseverance made Fort Pitt so formidable as to cause the enemy to twice abandon expeditions against it from Detroit, and how his prudence and sagacity gave confidence to the distracted border. The work is indeed a history of the Revolution in the western portion of our State, and shows how the great West was secured to the nation. No one is better qualified than Mr. Butterfield for editing such manuscripts. His notes are instructive and add greatly to the work.

CORRECTIONS TO MONTRÉSOR'S JOURNAL.—In the introductory note to Montrésor's Journal (vol. v. p. 393) we made a statement which has been questioned, namely, that his first wife was a daughter of General De Brahame. Our attention was first called to this by a gentleman residing in New York, whose letter we have unfortunately mislaid, and from whom we shall be glad to hear again on the subject. Our impression is that while our correspondent doubted such a marriage, he spoke of some connection existing between the families. Mr. Scull informs us that such a marriage is unknown to the family of Captain Montrésor, and refers us to a notice of that officer in the 2d ed. of the *Evelyns in America*. Our statement that Montrésor married the daughter of De Brahame was made on the authority of a gentleman whose studies and experience entitle him to every respect, and who is still of the opinion that he has seen the record of such a marriage. The lady he married in 1764, was a step-daughter of Dr. Auchmuly. Her father was Thomas Tucker, Esq., of Bermuda. Captain Montrésor died on June 26, 1779. From Mr. Scull's sketch of Montrésor, and from the documents accompanying it, printed in *The Evelyns in America*, we learn that he was the son of James Gabriel Montrésor of Thurland Hall. He was born April 6, 1736, at Gibraltar, where his father was engineer. We cannot agree with Mr. Scull that he was chief engineer as early as Oct. 28, 1754, as he was then but little over eighteen years of age. It is more probable that it was his father who held that position, as Captain Montrésor in one of his papers writes that his father "was Chief Engineer in America during the late war." Captain Montrésor states that he was Ensign in the 48th Regiment March, 1755; appointed Engineer by Braddock at 10s. per day June 10, 1755; Lieutenant in 48th Regiment July 4, 1755; Engineer by commission from General Shirley May 14, 1756; Engineer and Practitioner of Engineering, though notified and acted long before, May 19, 1758; Lieutenant and Sub-Engineer March 17, 1759; Jan. 14, 1761; Engineer Extraordinary and Captain Lieutenant Dec. 20, 1765; special commission from the king as Chief Engineer in America Dec. 18, 1775. In 1761 he conducted a secret expedition through the wilderness of Maine by way of the Kennebeck River, and his journal kept during that march was used by Arnold in 1775. He was the officer who relieved Detroit when besieged during the Pontiac war. Among his papers is an interesting memorandum written while erecting the fortifications on the Delaware, subsequently known as Mud Fort or Fort Mifflin. From his papers it does not appear that he left the army in 1766, as he says he was under Gage from 1763 until 1774. The statement that he received a grant of land in Willsboro', Essex Co., N. Y., is made in a note in *Documents relating to the State of*

New York, vol. vii. p. 533. Mr. Isaac R. Pennypacker thinks we are in error in appending a note to the name of Col. Rumsey, on page 409 of Vol. V., stating that the person mentioned was Col. Nathaniel Ramsay, and points out the fact that Rumsey is a Maryland name. We have never heard of a Col. Rumsey, and Col. Ramsay certainly commanded the advance of the American army previous to the Battle of Brandywine. On page 204 of Vol. VI., in attempting to correct Montrésor we made a misstatement. It was Simeon Deane who brought the news of the alliance with France in May, 1778. Simon arrived with the French Minister in July.

PENN'S TREATY.—By Charles S. Keyser, 8vo., pp. 99. Philadelphia, 1882. While we cannot agree with the opening sentence in this book, that "this memorable treaty was made in the latter part of the month of November, in the year 1682," we have no disposition to quarrel with it. Our reasons for dissenting from the opinions quoted are fully stated in the last number of this Magazine, and to reiterate them now, or to pass the assertion in silence, would be the work of supererogation, or a tacit assent to a view which we consider false. Apart from this statement we find much in the work that is valuable and convincing. The spirit in which it is written seems to have been actuated more by a desire to prove that a treaty was held, and to refute the doubts which have been expressed concerning it, than to fix the exact time of its happening. It contains extracts from various documents, showing that it was the intention of Penn to establish friendly relations with the Indians as soon as he should come to America; the headings of the various titles for land purchased of the Indians from 1682 to 1783; passages from the minutes of Indian Conferences, in which mention is made of the first treaty Penn held with the natives; the traditions among the Indians concerning it; the statement of various writers on the subject, with biographical notes and other interesting matter, all of which will leave on the mind of the impartial reader the conviction that such an amount of testimony could not have sprung from mere tradition, but must have been based upon a substantial fact.

SPOTSWOOD LETTERS, Vol. I.—This work is the first of a *New Series of Collections of the Virginia Historical Society*. Its full title reads: *The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1710-1722*, now first printed from the Manuscript in the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, with an Introduction and Notes by R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. The volume before us contains 179 pages, and brings the correspondence down to 1712. The work is of historical importance, and gives an interesting view of Virginia affairs during the time of which it treats. The attention which Colonial Governors of that period were obliged to give to business of minor importance is here exemplified, and takes from the official character of the letters. Spotswood was one of the first to build iron furnaces in America, and the development of this industry is touched upon. It is also shown how the low price realized by the cultivation of tobacco in some parts of the country compelled the planters to turn their attention to domestic manufacturing in order to supply themselves with clothing. The troubles in North Carolina, between Governor Hyde and Thomas Cary, form the burden of several valuable letters. Spotswood's endeavors to educate the Indians must attract the attention of those interested in this most important subject. His experience with his Quaker citizens seems to have been on a par with that of other Colonial Governors to whom their tenets were inexplicable. "I have been mightily Embarrassed," he writes, "by a sett of Quakers who broach Doctrines so monstrous as their Brethren in England have never owned nor, indeed, can be suffered in any Government. They have not only refused to

work themselves, or suffer any of their Servants to be employed in the Fortifications, but affirm that their consciences will not permit them to contribute in any manner of way to the defence of the Country," etc. etc.

The letters are preceded by an interesting sketch of Governor Spotswood by Mr. Brock, whose annotations evince learning and research. The work is published for the members of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, with the address of William Wirt Henry on the Early Settlement of Virginia.—This pamphlet contains the Report of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society, presented to the society at its annual meeting, February 24, 1882. The condition of the institution is shown to be in a flourishing state, and the additions to its collections of an interesting and valuable character. The most important single acquisition of the year was the generous gift of the Hon. W. W. Corchran (a vice-president of the society) of the original MS. "Records or Entry Books of the Colony of Virginia for the five years (1752-1757) of the administration of Lieutenant-Governor Robert Dinwiddie," purchased at the Stevens' sale in London.

The address of Mr. Henry is an able and interesting defence of the statements of Captain John Smith against the charges brought by Charles Deane, Rev. Edward D. Neill, Henry Adams, and other late writers.

CORRECTION.—On page 312, ninth line from foot of page, read *reprint* in place of *report*.

Queries.

PORTRAITS OF QUARTERMASTER GENERALS OF THE U. S. ARMY.—In addition to the list of portraits of Quartermaster Generals, of which the Department desired copies, we are requested to add the name of Stephen Maylan, of Pennsylvania, Quartermaster General in 1776. The name of Lieut.-Col. Hodgden should have read Hodgdon.

CATHARINE TENNENT.—Information is wanted of Catharine Tennent, widow of Reverend William Tennent, of Freehold, N. J. She is thought to have died at the house of Rev'd William Schenck, while he was pastor of the North and Southampton Low Dutch Reformed Church (Bucks County) between March 3, 1777, and April, 1780. Mrs. Tennent before marriage was Miss Catharine Van Burgh, of New York. Her first husband was John Noble. Who can furnish information of Mrs. Tennent after her husband's death, March 8th, 1777, and especially of her death?

W. W. H. D.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, Merchant, Philadelphia. *ob cœlebs* Nov. 1774. Will dat. Nov. 14, 1764, prob. Nov. 28, 1774, Will Bk. L. 167. This Samuel, family tradition says, was killed by being knocked down a pair of steps on Dock St., Phila., by a person, whether accidentally or designedly I know not. Can you give me any information on the subject?

H. E. H.

DISTURBANCE IN CHRIST CHURCH.—There was published in the early part of 1745 a "Paper concerning the differences lately arisen in the Church." The subject of the paper was a disturbance in Christ Church about the al-

terations of the building and the changing of the sittings of certain members of the congregation. Where can a copy of the above be seen?

C. R. HILDEBURN.

ELLIS LEWIS.—On page 143, Vol. VI. of *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, reference is made to Owen Lewis. In 1708 Ellis Lewis came to Pennsylvania from Wales. In 1713 he was married to Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel and Mary (Mendenhall) Newlin. His mother's name was Mary, her second husband was Owen Roberts. Can any of your readers give the name of Ellis's father or maiden name of his mother?

J. A. M. P.

EDITOR OF THE *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY*.—Dear Sir: Can any of your correspondents give me the author of the following Latin poem?

Sibyllæ Americanæ genethliacum Ludovico xvii. regni Gallici Delphine prognosticum. Philadelphia, apud Benjaminum Towne, MDCCLXXXII. 4to. pp. 16. Could it be Mrs. Ferguson?

Yours very truly,

LLOYD P. SMITH.

STRINGED INSTRUMENTS IN REGIMENTAL BANDS.—It appears from the following letter that stringed instruments were used in the band attached to Proctor's Artillery. Were they ordinarily used in military bands during the Revolution, or was this an exceptional case?

ISAAC CRAIG.

Alleghany, Nov. 8, 1882.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1776.

Mr. President:

Sir: As the times of sundry of the Artillery men for which they inlisted, will expire the 27th of next month, in which matter beg to have your advice especially as my band of musicians are in the number, who from private encouragement offered to them are intending to join some other corps, at said expiration; I cannot find out who the persons are, as they keep it secret, but I am convinced the persons thus acting use me very ungenerously, as I have been at a considerable expense having bought all their musick and instruments, and paid each person who played on the viol, 5s. per month for their strings. I hope you will take premises in consideration and order it as in your wisdom you may think meet.

I am most respectfully yours,

THOMAS PROCTOR.

Directed.

To the Hon'ble Council of Safety,
Philadelphia.

Replies.

MATTHIAS ALEXIS ROCHE DE FERMOY (Vol. VI. p. 206).—In the last number of the *MAGAZINE*, the first line of page 206 gives the names apparently of two officers of the American Army in the Revolutionary War—"Matthew Alexis, France, De Roche Fernoy, France." A foot-note states that the identity of the first officer cannot be ascertained.

On the 5th of November, 1776, the Continental Congress issued a commission as a Brigadier-General in the Army to Matthias Alexis Roche De Fermoy, who had been for many years an officer of Engineers in the Army of France. He crossed the Delaware River in the early morning of December 26, 1776, in the same boat with General Washington, and commanded a

brigade that day in the battle of Trenton, which prevented the escape of the Hessians toward Princeton. He was sent out from Trenton by the Commander-in-Chief on the night of January 1, 1777, to command the advance guard near Maidenhead, and Colonel Hand, of Pennsylvania, discovered, at ten o'clock the next morning, that he had left his command at the front in a very questionable manner. To save public disgrace he resigned, January 31, 1777.

Yours truly,

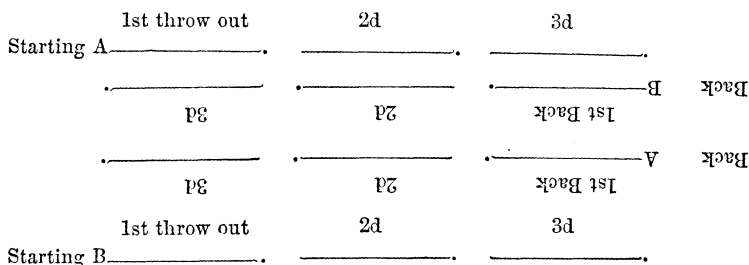
WILLIAM S. STRYKER,

Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

LONG BULLETS (Vol. VI. p. 255).—You ask for instruction in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE as to the game of Long Bullets. I was born at Measontown, Fayette Co., Pa., 14th Sept. 1810. From my first recollection, which is of more than 60 years ago, I saw the game played there until I left, which was in March, 1828. I am not much of a gamester, and therefore cannot use the terms of the game as well as others might.

A long bullet is a round wrought-iron ball weighing from 16 to 20 ounces; to play they use two; two persons usually play, but four may.

They have a starting point on a smooth road or street; each one throws or jerks his ball as far as he can; they make three throws starting where the bullet lay after being thrown. At the end of the three throws they change balls and throw back three times; the one having thrown the farthest at the outcome wins the game. See diagram; the grade out has a descent.



I hope you can comprehend it.

Yours, respectfully,

M. A. Ross.

ADHERENTS TO KEITH (Vol. III. p. 472. and IV. p. 131).—See Smith's History of the Province of Pennsylvania. Chap. X. 6 Hazard's Register. 306.

Soon after the yearly meeting of London, a letter was sent from Friends there, dated the 21st of the Fourth month [1693], signed by George Whitehead, James Parks, John Bowater, James Waldenfield, Gilbert Latag, Richard Needham, Benjamin Antrobus, William Robinson, William Penn, and Theodore Eccleston, directed to *George Hutchinson, Robert Turner, Francis Rawle, John Hart, and Charles Reed*, in which they gave them and the others who had gone out in the separation, much brotherly advice, calculated to reconcile the widening difference, blaming the separating from and printing against Friends, and proposing to them to condemn the breach they had made and then to have an appointed meeting for a reconciliation with their brethren. The quarterly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia also made such overtures on this account as they thought consistent with the integrity of their religious testimony, but without much effect.

R. S.